

Health Equity in England: Continued Challenges

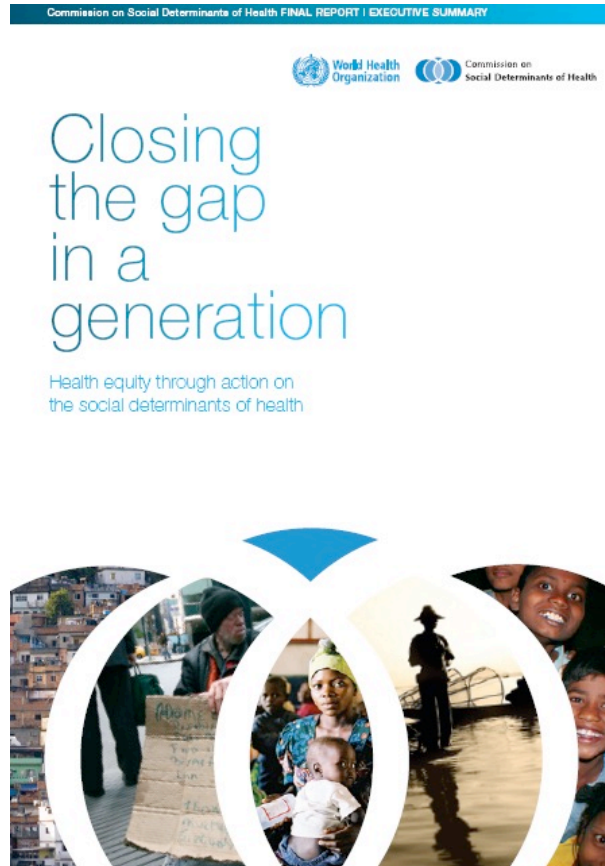
Professor Sir Michael Marmot
@MichaelMarmot

Health As an Asset
Gastein
4 October 2018

Social justice

Material,
psychosocial,
political
empowerment

Creating the
conditions for
people to have
control of their
lives



The CSDH – closing the
gap in a generation

2005-2008

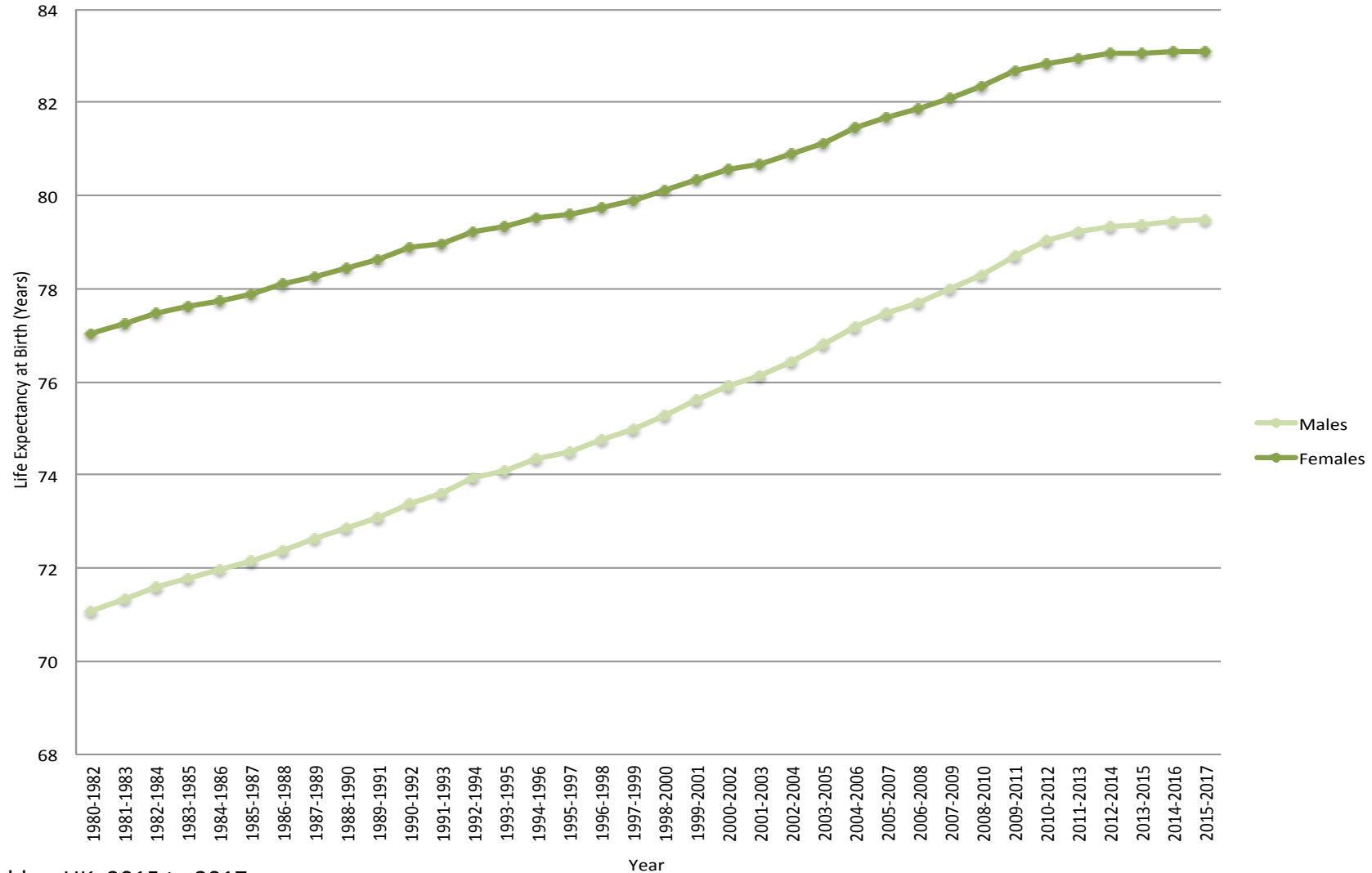


The Marmot Review – Fair
Society Healthy Lives

2009/10

1. Stalling Life Expectancy

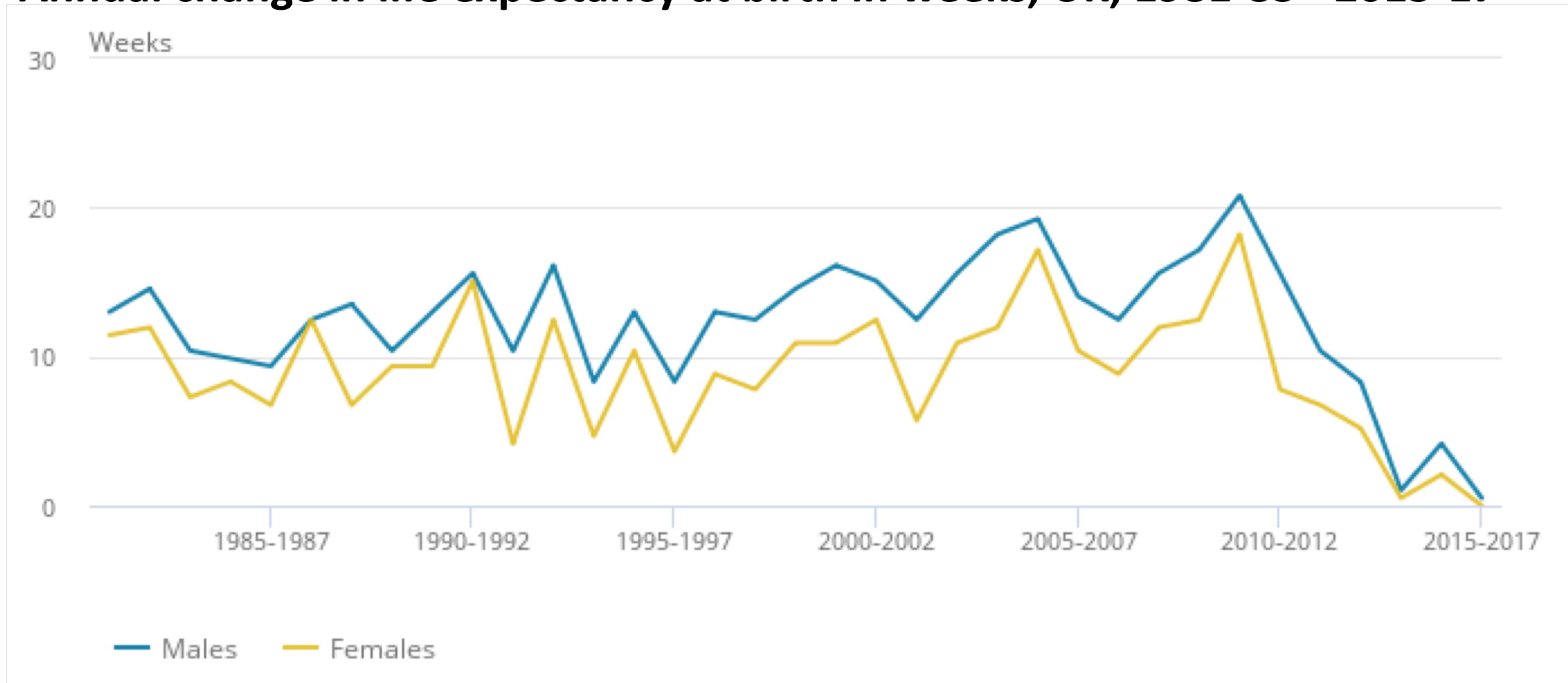
Life Expectancy at Birth, England, 1980-92 – 2015-17



Source: ONS, National life tables, UK: 2015 to 2017

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies/bulletins/nationallifetablesunitedkingdom/2015to2017>

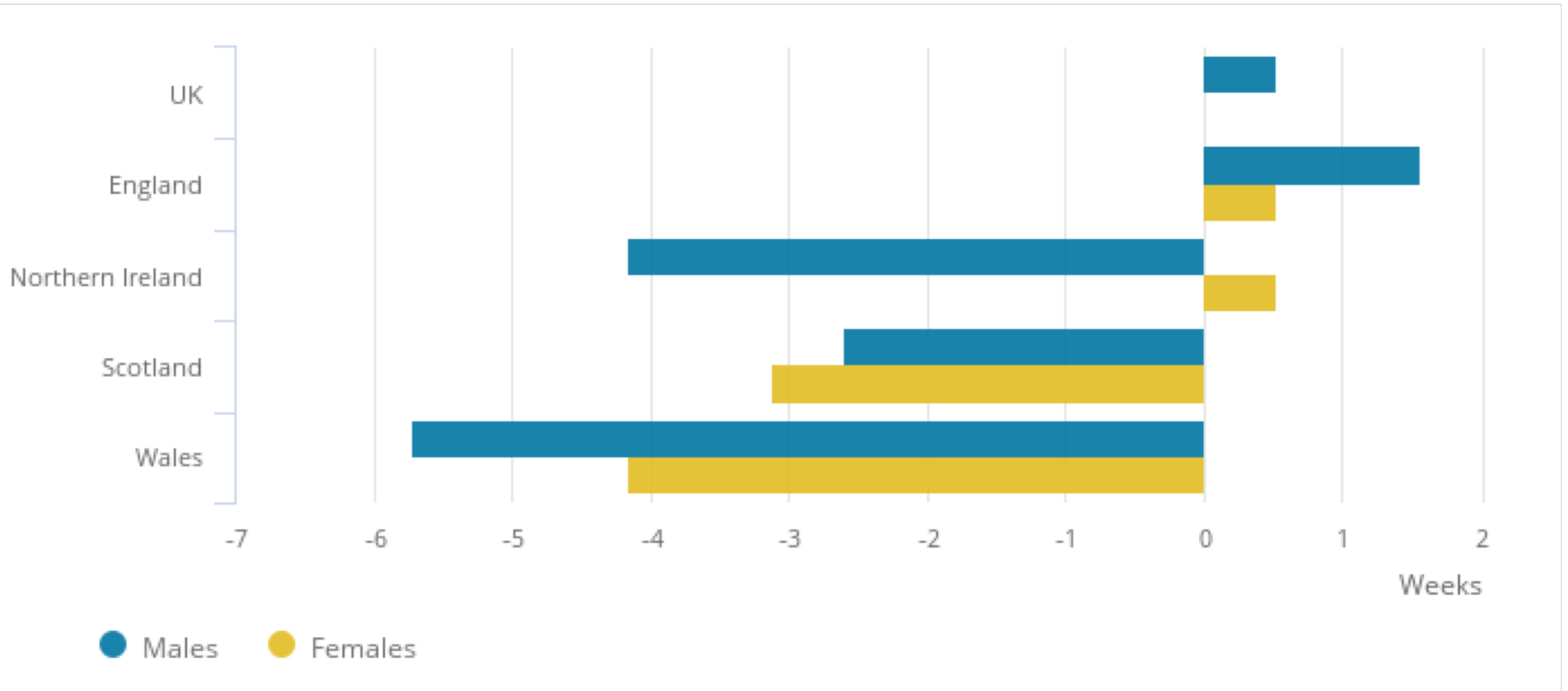
Annual change in life expectancy at birth in weeks, UK, 1981-83 - 2015-17



Source: ONS, National life tables, UK: 2015 to 2017

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies/bulletins/nationallifetablesunitedkingdom/2015to2017>

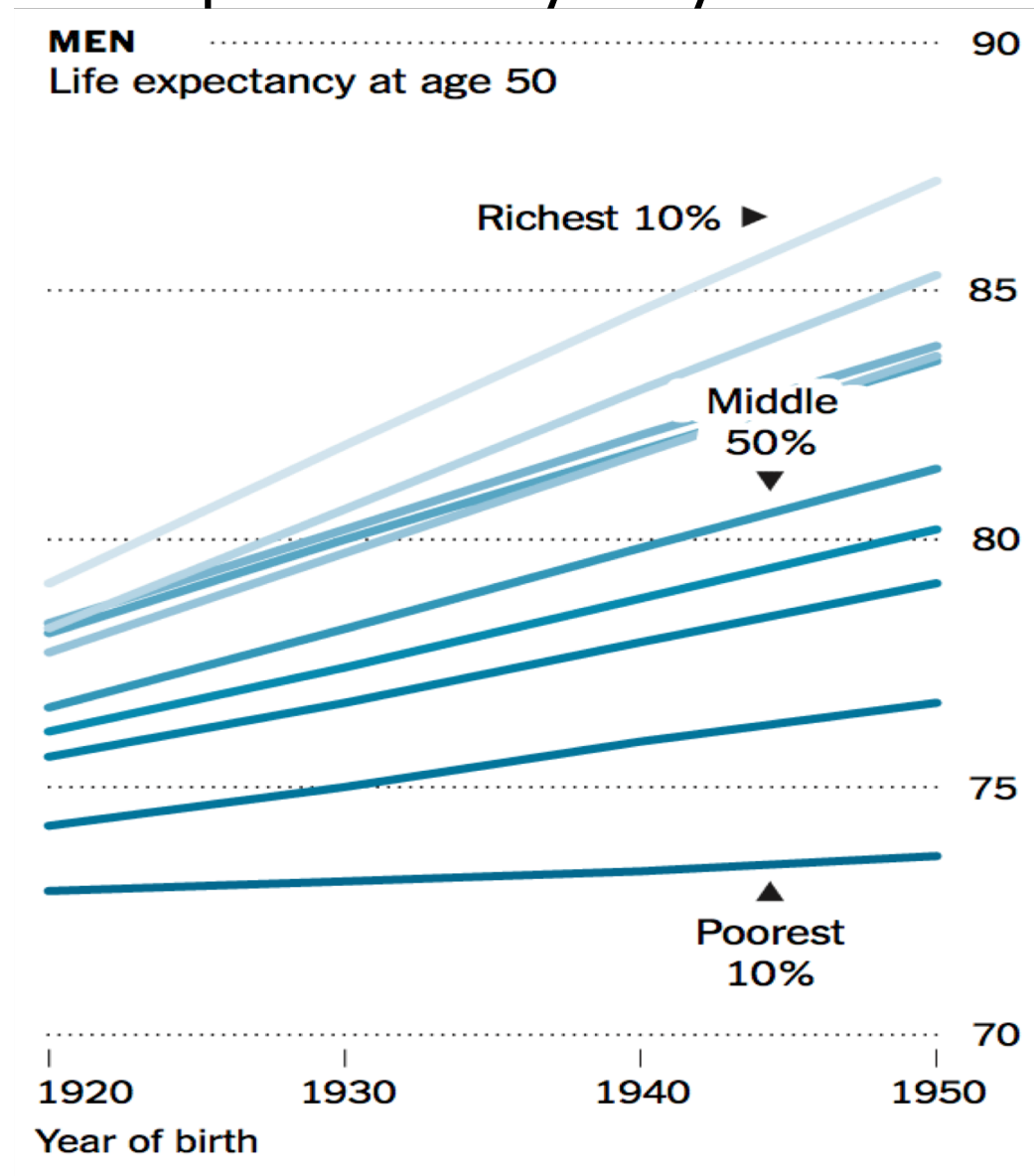
Change in life expectancy at birth in weeks, UK, 2014-16 - 2015-17



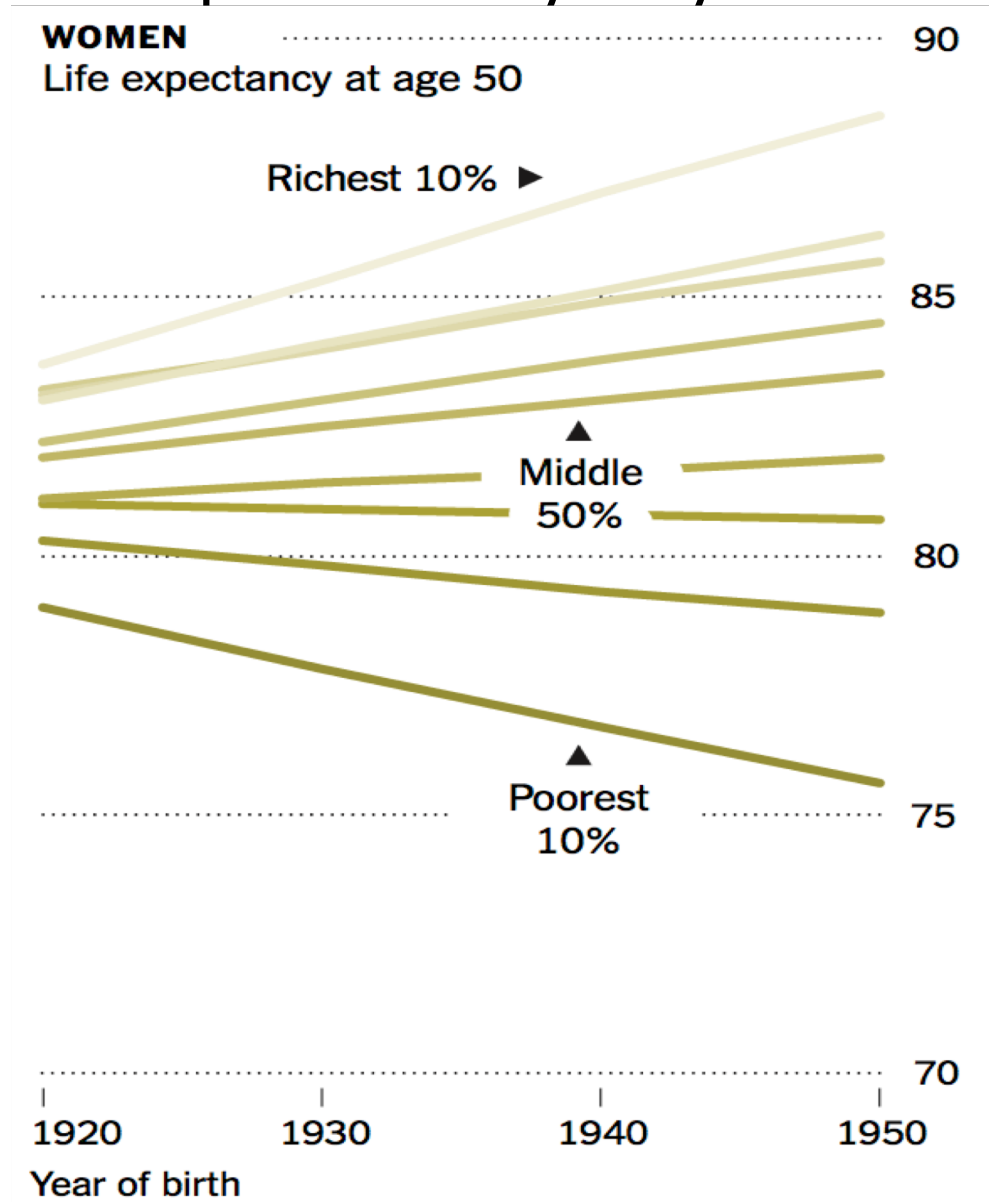
Source: ONS, National life tables, UK: 2015 to 2017

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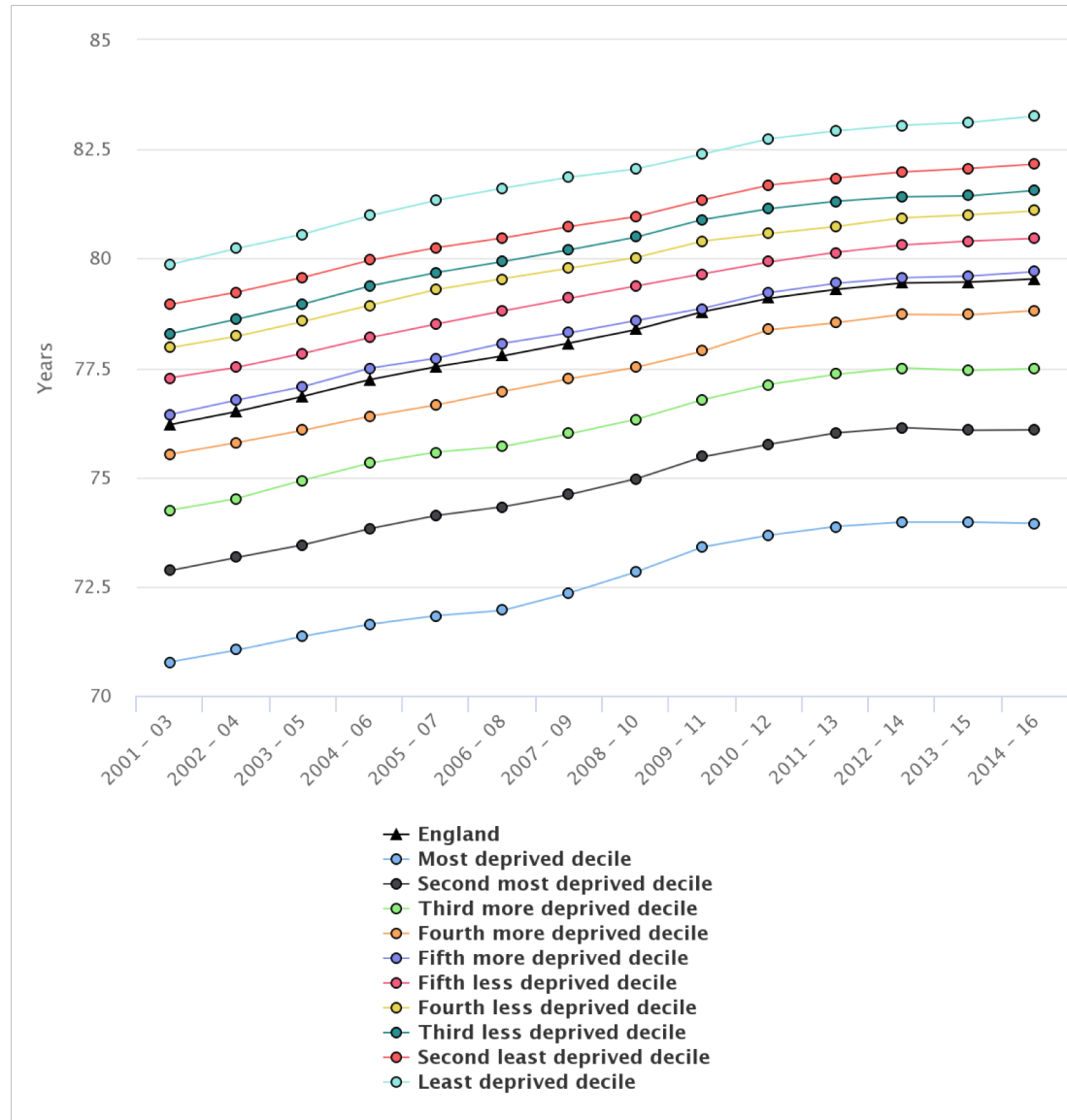
US Life Expectancy – year of birth



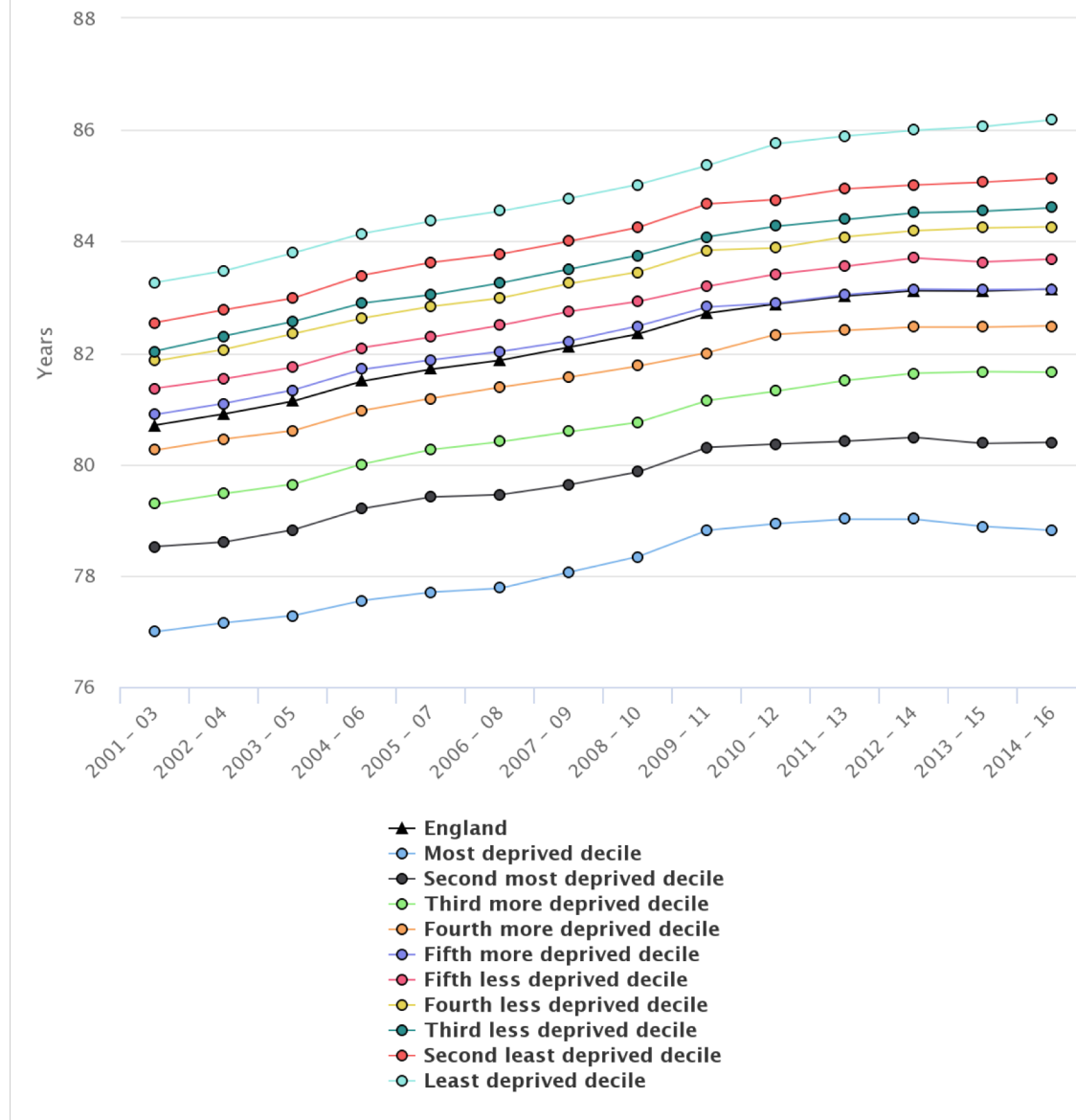
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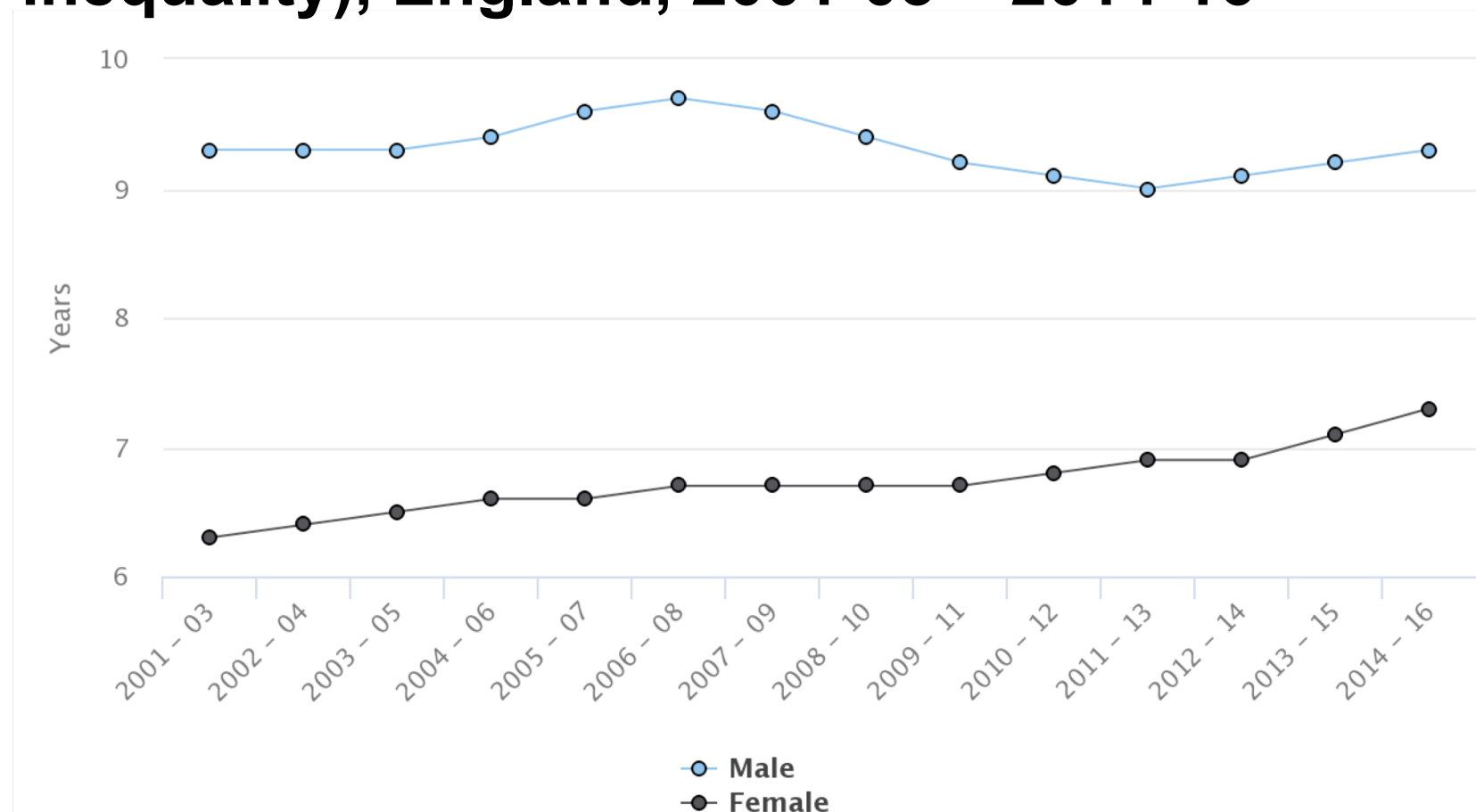
Life expectancy by deprivation decile, 2001-03 – 2014-16 – male



Life expectancy by deprivation decile, 2001-03 – 2014-16 – female



Inequality in life expectancy at birth (slope index of inequality), England, 2001-03 – 2014-16



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Online Tool, Accessed 26.09.2018, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data#page/7/gid/1000049/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/102/are/E06000015/iid/92900/age/1/sex/1>

Fair Society: Healthy Lives: some areas for concern

A. Give every child the best start in life

- Funding issues, child poverty

B. Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives

- Skills training, NEETS, whole school approaches

C. Create fair employment and good work for all

- Youth unemployment, contract workers, insecure employment, involuntary part-time working, ALMP policies

D. Ensure healthy standard of living for all

- Minimum income standard, minimum wages, benefit caps

E. Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities

- Green policies, social isolation, housing

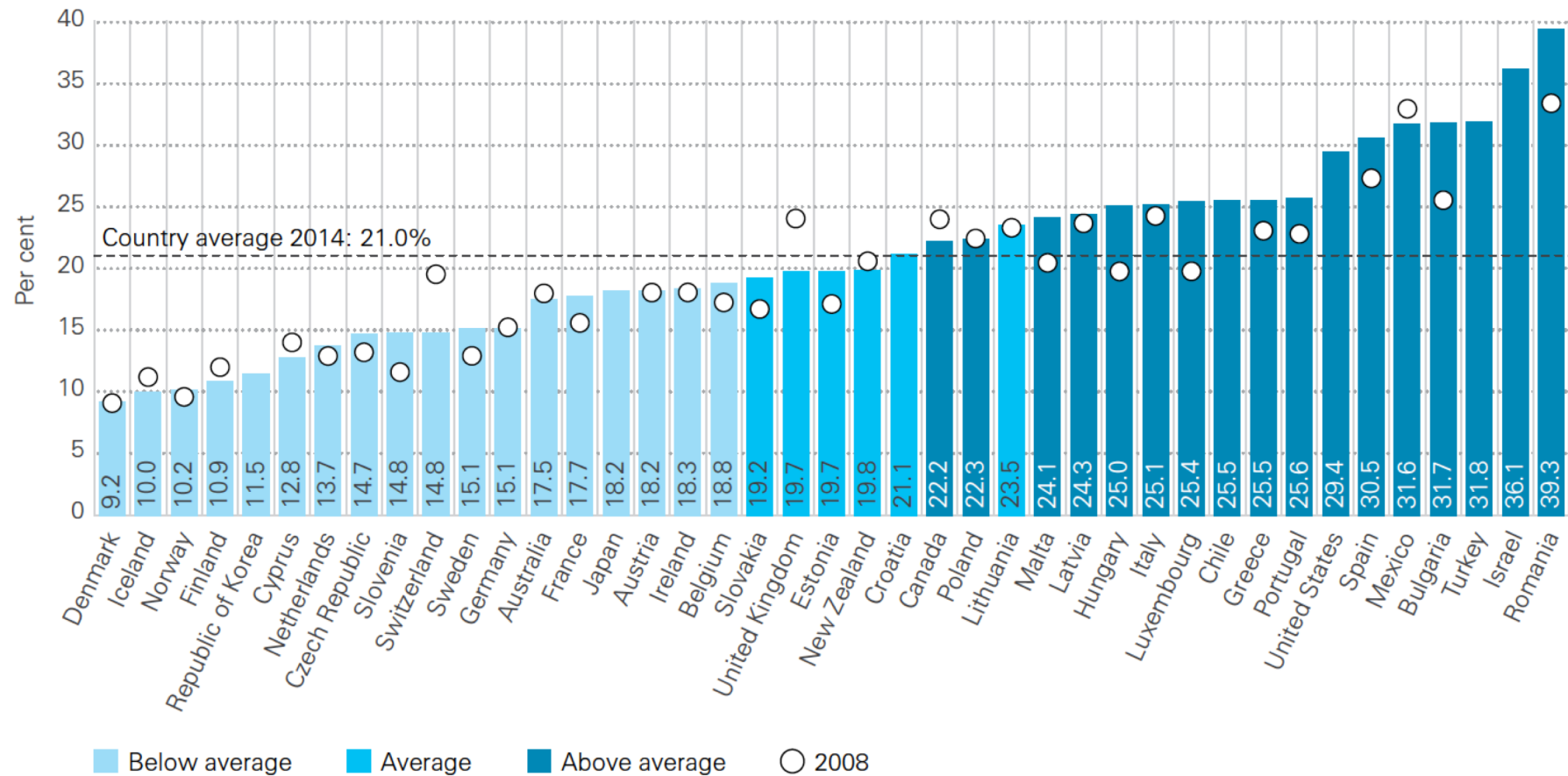
F. Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention

- Cost inflation, resource allocation, demographic pressures

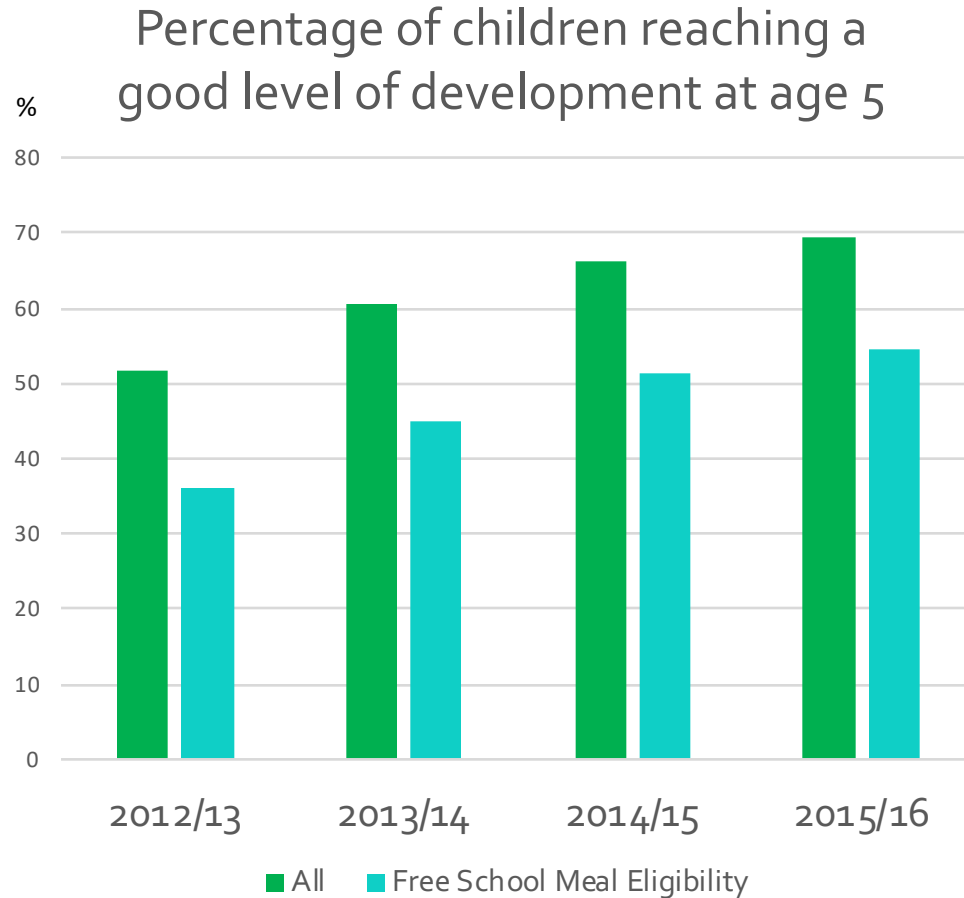
Child poverty (<60% median income)

Figure 1.1 An average of one in five children in rich countries lives in relative income poverty

Percentage of children aged 0–17 living in a household with income lower than 60 per cent of the median, 2014 and 2008



A. Give every child the best start in life



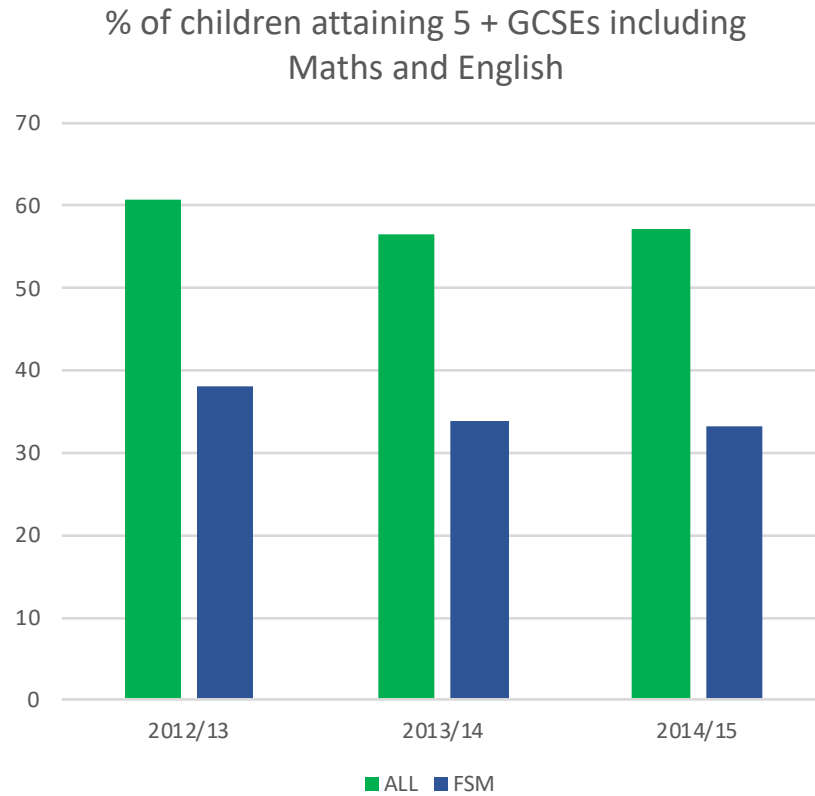
Good level of Development and eligible for FSM

>67% Haringey, Lewisham, Bexley, Greenwich

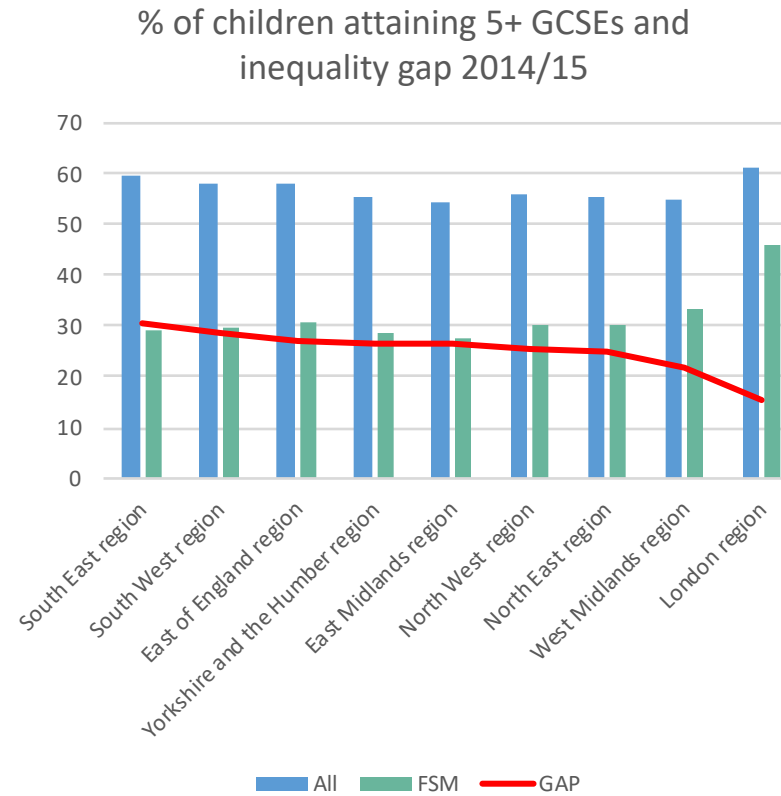
c. 40% Stockton on Tees, Blackburn and Darwen, and Leicestershire

But room for improvement

Percentage of children achieving 5 or more GCSEs*, all and children eligible for free school meals



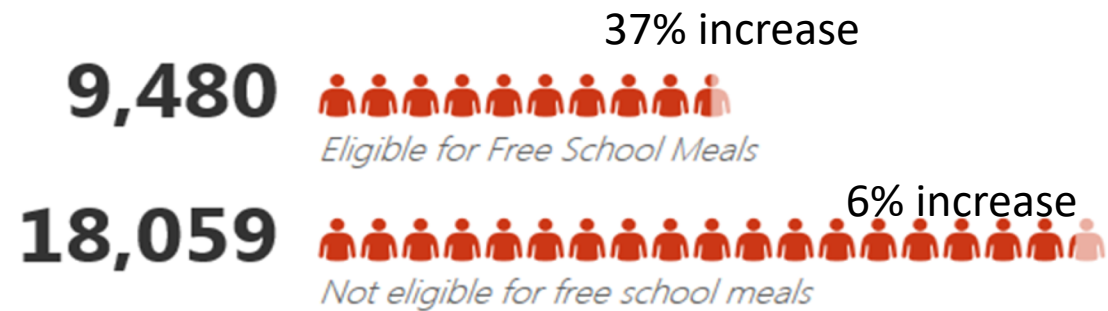
Of concern



And room for improvement

If the success of children eligible for free school meals in London is shared across the country....

MORE GET 5+ GCSEs IF COPY LONDON



Copying London formula to reduce inequalities

School funding per pupil has been frozen in cash terms between 2015–16 and 2019–20, resulting in a real-terms cut of 6.5%.

London the largest loser. (IFS)

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 - Youth unemployment, contract workers, insecure employment, involuntary part-time working, ALMP policies
- D. Ensure healthy standard of living for all
 - **Minimum income standard, minimum wages, benefit caps**
- E. Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities
 - Green policies, social isolation, housing
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 - Cost inflation, resource allocation, demographic pressures

Chart 4: Long-run impact of tax and benefit reforms introduced between May 2015 and April 2019 by income decile and household type (including universal credit) [[Download the data in Excel](#)]

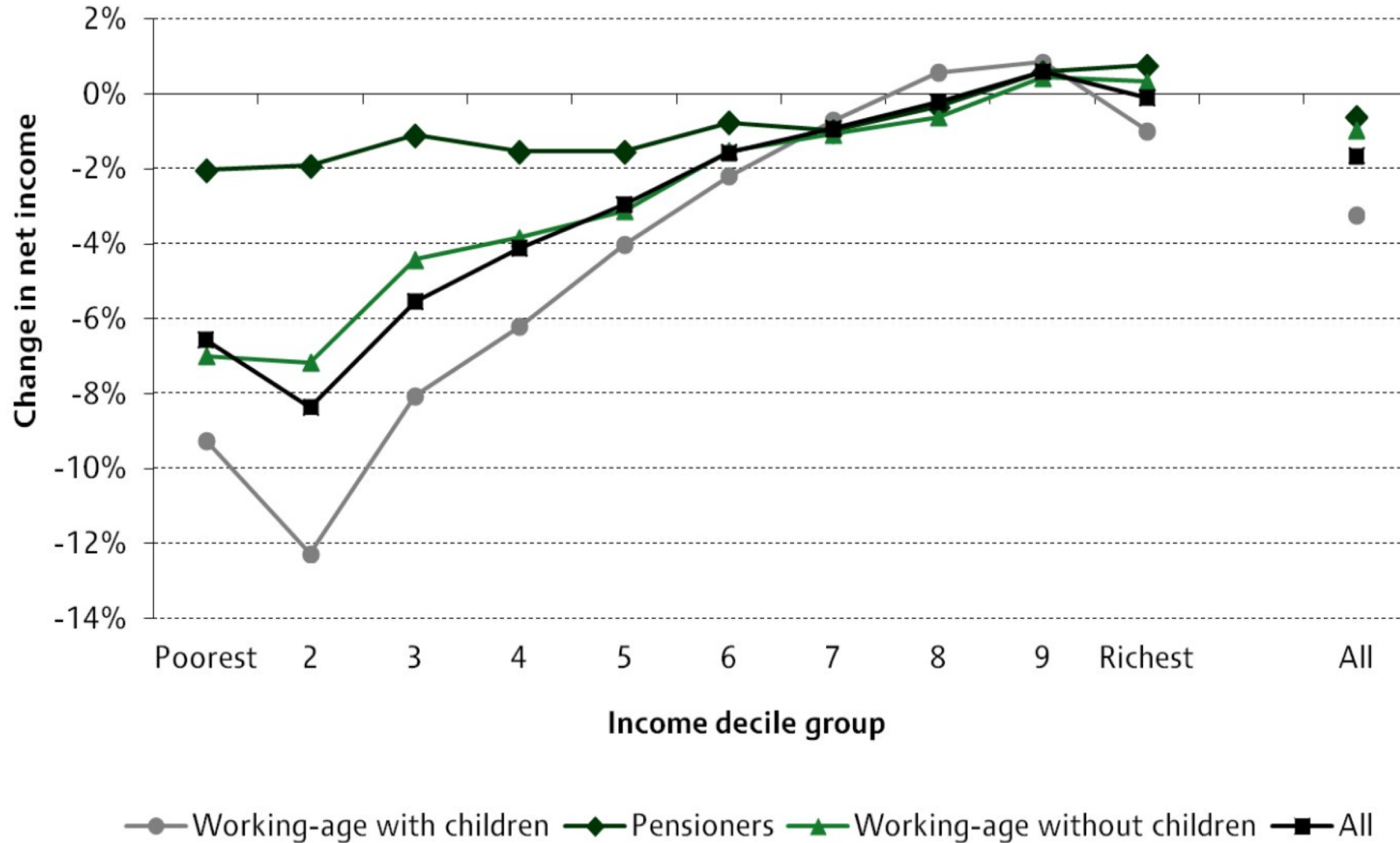
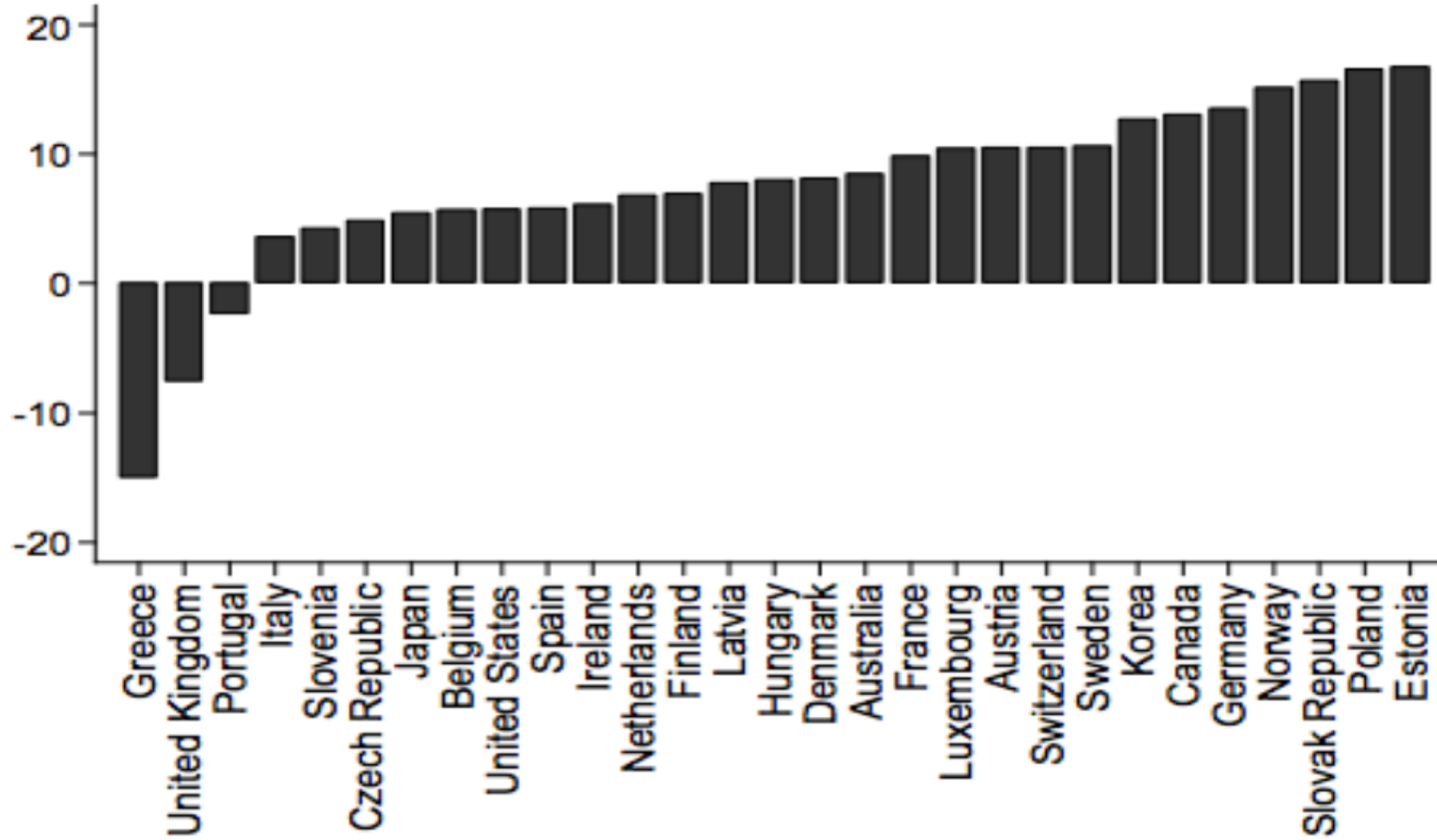


Figure 5: International average real wage growth, 2007-15



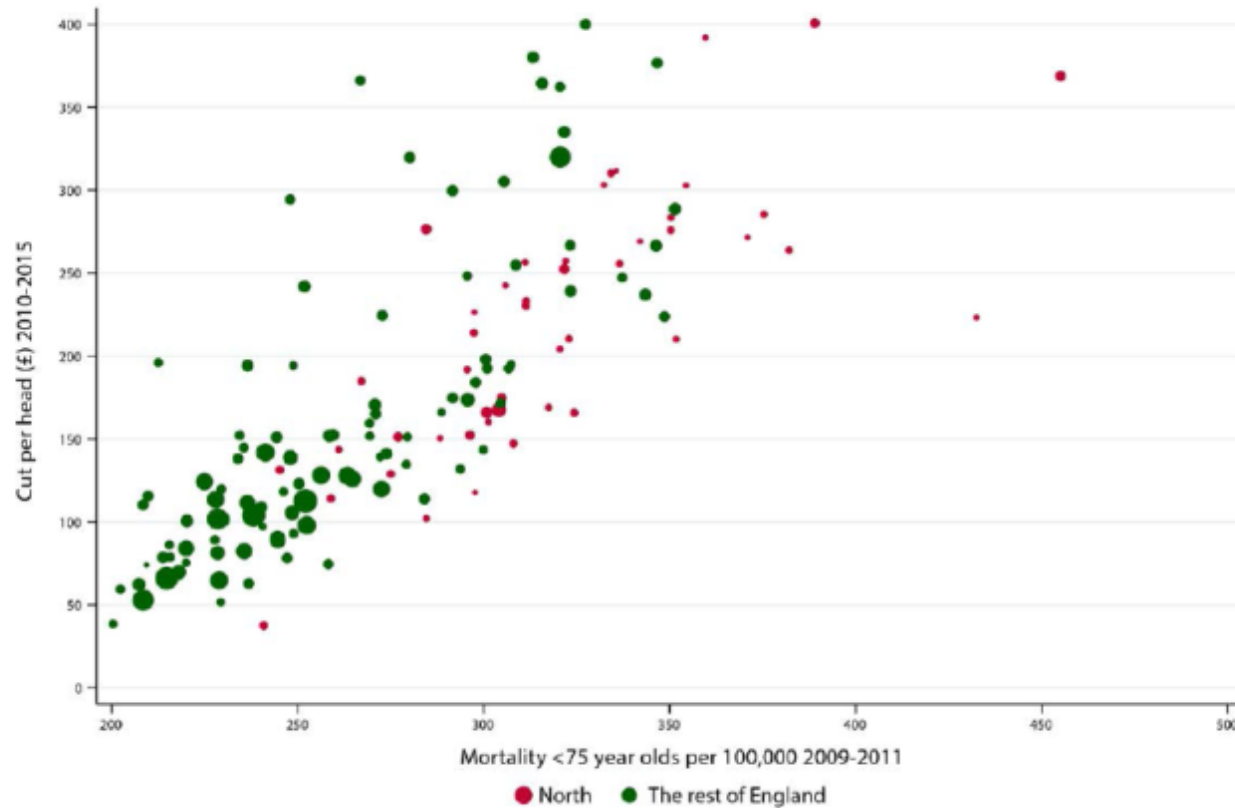
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Council cuts per head and premature mortality

Figure 2: Council cuts per head correlated against premature mortality rates

Cuts in council budgets are greatest in areas in the North of England, with the worst health



Sources: 1. DCLG - Local government financial settlement, 2. Public Health England - Longer Lives

Source: Due North report

Tax havens increase inequality

- 50% of wealth in tax havens belongs to top 0.01% of people in advanced economies
- That wealth is equivalent to 5% global GDP
- Tax avoidance on massive scale

- Added to that is avoidance of tax by multinationals

Multinationals' tax avoidance

- €600bn a year shifted to world's tax havens
- €350bn into European tax havens – mainly profits from EU countries. Taxed at 0 to 5%
- Deprives the EU of a fifth of corporate tax revenue: **€60bn a year**
- For the UK **€12.7bn a year**
- Cf £350m a week is £18.2bn a year

Why treat people and send them back to the conditions that made them sick?

